

March 14.

Numb. 23.

The Continuation of our Weekly Newes,  
from the 18. of February to this 14. of March.

Containing, amongst other things, these  
particulars following: (31)

The good successe of the King of Sweden in the Land of  
Meckelburgh, with the names of the Townes  
he hath lately taken.

With divers particulars concerning *Monsieur Tilly*  
his preparation and strength to oppose the  
said King of Sweden.

The French Kings Letter to the Court Parliament of  
*Normandy*, concerning the restraint of the *Queene Mo-*  
ther, and other of the Nobility of *France*.

*In French and English.*



LONDON:

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1631.

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## Continuation of the weekly Newes.

*From Berlin, the 3. of February.*

**T**He last great and sudden Frost, hath beene cause that the King of Sweden gave over the siege intended against *Landsberg*: And having given order for the fortifying of such places as hee hath taken, and left good Garrisons every where, finding no more Imperiall troops to drive out of *Pomerania* he went backe with his Armie, and having past the River of *Oder*, entred into the Dukedome of *Meckelburgh*, where comming unlooked for amongst the Imperialists, (that lye here and there enquartered, and live upon the Inhabitants, as their masters, having a better resolution to eat and drinke than to fight) he awakened them with his warlike Musicke of thundering Ordnance and Muskets, most unpleasing to them, and there made himselfe master of divers good places and Townes; as, *Friedland*, *Brundenberg*, and *Malchin*, all the Imperialists that are able to escape, flying away as fast as they can leaving every where their booties and goods, which they have these many yeeres robbed, behind them, unto their victorious enemies.

As for *Tilly*, he having written to the States of *Silesia*, requiring them to receive into their Country such Imperiall forces as hee would send thither, to bee enquartered there, and entertained by contribution untill winter should be past, (promising the number should not exceed 7000. men) and amplifying his Letters with many kind words, and complaints of the wants and miseries of the said Imperiall forces, that came out of *Pomerania*, and other parts thereabouts, to move the said States to compassion; hee received for all that, for all answer, a round denyall, grounded upon impos-

Ability, the people in that Country being scarce able to live with those forces that are already lying upon them and whereof they did hope and expect to be freed very shortly, lest all might come to a generall rebellion.

*Tilly* himselfe hath appointed his generall *Rendez-vous* for the Imperiall Forces at *Dessaw*, and hath sent some troopes to *Franckfort* on the *Oder*: But there is small store of victuals and munition to befound for them; and therefore great discontentment amongst them.

Out of the Countries of *Franconia*, *Suevia*, and those parts, there are now marching many Imperiall troopes towards *Pomerania*, and from *Lindaw* there are sent that way 60. Waggon's with Munition. But those Imperiall Souldiers, having lived at ease, without any discipline, are very unwilling to march, where they shall be no longer commanders over the poore people, and therefore they runne away where they can escape. The Commanders and Officers themselves seeme to have no great pleasure to goe; where they will be forced to use rather their Weapons against the Enemy, than hitherto they have done amongst those that could not withstand. I cannot expresse in words, how rigorously it is proceeded against those Nobles and Gentlemen of *Franconia*, who either themselves or by some friends, brothers or fathers, have in time past served against the House of *Austria*: Their Lands, houses, and goods being daily taken from them, by such as come eyther with Commission or Letters of the Emperour, that bestowed the same on them. So that whole Families, their wives and children, are driven out, to seeke where to live, being not suffered to take the least thing with them. The Lord comfort them, and all his distressed people.

*Extrakt of a Letter from Francfort, the 12. of February.*

**T**Here is as yet no certainty, whether or no the Countries of *Gullick* and *Berghen* shall be freed from the Troopes that lye there enquartered. The Paltsgrave of *Newburgh* is still at *Bruxels*, soliciting the Archdutchesse to give order for withdrawing the *Spanish* and Imperiall forces out of those Countries. But Count *Iohn* of *Nassaw*, who commands the Imperialists there (the same that was so long prisoner at *Wesell*) continueth in his resolution not to march with his forces from thence, unlesse he receive expresse Commandment from the Emperour. Meane while the Countries suffer pitifully, and are altogether ruined.

The



The thirteene Cantons of *Switzerland* have beene assembled at *Baden*, where they have beene a good while busied, to advise how to make an agreement betwixt those of *Zurick* and the Bishop of *Costance*, and the Abbot of *S. Gall*, who both doe demand the restitution of some Ecclesiasticall goods and Churches from those of *Zurick* and *Berne*. But all that consultation came to nothing. The Protestants there have resolved and united themselves so, that they will give no way to the pretences of those Romanists, notwithstanding the injuries and scornfull words, which daily the Papists Priests utter, both publicly and privately, and not without threatnings against them.

The Protestant Princes and States, which remaine yet breathing in *Germany*, are now together at *Leipsick*, at which Towne the Elector of *Saxen* arrived on the 4. of February last, with a Trayne consisting of 700. horses. And on the same day there arrived also in person the Elector of *Brandenburg*, accompanied with 250. horses. The Duke of *Deuxponts*, (a Prince Palatine that in time past was Administrator at *Heydelberg*) being diverted by other occasions from comming himselfe, hath given his power and Commission to the Landgrave of *Hessen*. All the Protestant Imperiall Cities have sent their Deputies thither; and the Circle of *Suevia* likewise, as also the Nobility of *Franconia*. The two Dukes of *Meckelburg*, (notwithstanding that they are proscribed by the Emperour, and that the Duke of *Friedland* hath long since taken their Countrey) having beene invited thither by the Elector of *Saxen*, are also there. So that now there is great expectation every where, what will be by them resolved and concluded.

Extract out of another Letter of the 15. of February.

THE King of *Sweden* past on the 4. of February. *stilo novo*, over the Bridge at *Stettin*, with an Army consisting of about sixteene thousand men, horse and foot, and entred into the Dukedome of *Meckelburg*, where (as we receive good information) he hath taken many places of consequence, especially *Matchin*, and is come before *Gustrow*, which was the Princely seat of the Dukes of *Meckelburg*, and hath, since the taking of the said Countrey by *Wallstein* (otherwise Duke of *Friedland*, to whom the Emperour gave that whole Dukedome) beene by him, both much fortified and much adorned, by many excellent Artificers, expressly sent thither; as Painters,

Gardners, Architects, &c. The said Duke of *Friedland* intending to have there his Princely Court and residence.

The King of *Sweden* hath left (besides the Garrisons of such places as he hath taken in *Pomerania*) behinde him in the March of *Brandenburg*, an Armie of 9000. men. And *Tilly* (not knowing what that King intended when he went backe from before *Landsberg*) gave order for the fortifying of a place called *Beskon*, and sent many troopes towards *Franckfort* on the *Oder*; which troopes doe there, and in all those parts where now they are, commit such insolencies, that it cannot be written: They destroy and spoile all; and although there is but small, or in some places no provision of victuals at all; yet whatsoever they finde, if they are not able to consume the same, or if it is not worth the carrying away, they doe spoile, burne, or otherwise make it uselesse.

The Citie of *Strasbourg* having, upon the summons which the Imperiall Commissioners made, for the restitution of some Churches and Church-lands, refused to obey, must now already suffer the said Commissioners in three of their Villages, where the Ministers and Schoolmasters are commanded to avoyd these places: their Schooles and Churches are taken, and the Imperiall Armes (the Blacke Eagle) put upon the doores. How the people, or rather the Magistrate will digest this, time will teach us.

The Citie of *Franckfort* (on the Maine) is also in danger, for having refused to receive some Iesuites that came thither by the Commission, they brought with them from the Duke of *Bavere*, and the Electors of *Mainz*.

We expect with great longing, what the Protestants will resolve at *Leipsick*, where the first proposition was made on the 10. of Febr. but it is so secret, that I can tell you nothing more. but that we rather feare their feare, than hope for any generous designs.

*Extract of another Letter of the 25. of February.*

**I**T is certaine that the King of *Sweden* hath taken the good Towne of *New-Brandenburgh*, where there lay a Garrison of Imperialists, commanded by Colonell *Marezan*, who yielded the said Towne by composition, and went out (delivering the same to that brave King) with six hundred Souldiers, with promise not to serve against the said King these three moneths.

The newes of this reddition being brought to *Treptow*, (another good Towne in the Dukedome of *Meckelberg*, and also kept by an Imperiall Garrison) the Imperialists therein fearing to get not so good a condition, fled presently, and so left the Towne for the King, who being speedily advertised thereof, tooke the same also on the same day.

And we understand that besides these Townes, hee hath since raken *Malchin*, *Malchow*, *Dammin*, *Garbaw*, and other places: So that he is already master of all the Dukedome of *Meckelburg*, save onely foure (but principall good) Townes; being *Wismar*, *Rostock*, *Butzow*, and *Damitz*, which is a strong place, and lyeth upon the River of *Elbe*. What he intendeth now to doe, whether to besiege one of those Townes, or to goe towards *Magdenburg*, time must teach us: for his intentions are kept in his owne breast.

As for *Tilly*, we understand that he had gathered together eight thousand Imperialists, with whom he marched towards *Brandenburg*, to hinder the said Kings comming towards *Magdenburg*.

The Assembly of the Protestants began at *Leipsick*, and the first proposition hath beene made, but it is kept as yet so secret, that we cannot heare what it consists of.

It is written from thence, that amongst other Ambassadours and Deputies, there hath beene admitted an Ambassadour that came from the King of *Sweden*, and another (whom they call *Monsieur de L'isle*) from the French King. But it is much marvelled at, that the Cite of *Hamburg* hath not sent any Deputie thither, seeing *Norimberg*, *Frankfort*, & divers other such Cities (who are now in greater danger than *Hamburg*, and have beene warned by divers Electors, and commanded by the Imperiall Commissioners, not to send any Deputy thither) have notwithstanding sent their Deputies with full power and Commission.

Concerning the Countries of *Gulick*, *Cleve*, and *Berghen*, &c. It is now certainly beleeved, that they shall bee freed from all the troopes that lye therein, both of the Spaniards, Imperialists, and the States: Her Highnesse the *Infanta* having published a Decree at *Bruxels*, bearing date the 12 of February last, whereby shee signifieth, That upon the instance of the Duke of *Newburg*, Her Highnesse doth grant unto the Inhabitantes to raze and breake downe all Fortifications that of late have beene made in the said lands of *Gulicke*, *Cleve*, *Bergh*, *Marcke*, *Ravenspergh*, and *Ravenstein*, except only the  
three

three places that are reserved. And concerning the withdrawing of all Forces and Souldiers in the said Countries, That she had given order, that without faile, they all should be drawne out of their Garrisons on the fifth day of March, *scilicet* *novæ*, and shall bee carried quite out of the said Countries, (although the said new fortifications should not yet be razed) and carry with them onely their provisions and Munitions that belong unto them, leaving behind what they found when they arrived: So that the Countries shall hereafter remaine free and neutrall; It being understood that the States shall likewise withdraw all their Forces out of the said Countries, &c. Whether this hath been performed, we shall shortly heare.

\* \* \*

LETTRE



# LETTRE DV ROY, &c.

**M**ONSIEVR de Frainuille, l'auois occasion d'esperer après tant de peines & de travaux que i'ay supportez pour le bien & repos de cét Estat, que i'en r'emporterois le fruit que ie m'estois promis : Mais comme i'ay esté sur le point de jouir de ces aduantages, & faire ressentir à mes peuples le soulagement que ie leur ay tousiours voulu procurer : Aucuns factieux ennemis de la tranquillité publique, ayans par leurs artifices esloigné d'aupres de moy mon Frere le Duc d'Orleans, & en suite aigry l'esprit de la Roynie Madame ma Mere contre mon Cousin le Cardinal de Richelieu, de telle sorte qu'aucune consideration publique ny particuliere ne la peu ramener, quelque instance ou supplication que i'aye employée, Reconnoissant combien elle estoit preoccuppée par de mauuais conseilz, l'ay estimé à propos afin de l'esloinger de ceux qui artificieusement les luy pouuoient suggerer, qu'elle s'arrestast pour quelque temps en ma ville de Compeigne, attendant que son esprit se puisse adoucir : & mettre en estat de concourir avec la sincerité quelle à fait par le passé au Conseilz que i'auray à prendre à l'aduenir pour le bien de mon Estat : ainsi que vous verrez plus particulièrement par la Lettre que i'escris à ma Cour de Parlement, sur laquelle me remettant ie n'adionteray icy autre chose si ce n'est pour vous recommander de faire part de cette occasion à ceux de mes seruiteurs que vous iugerez a propos. Sur ce ie prie Dieu qu'il vous ayt Monsieur de Frainuille en sa sainte garde. Escrit a Compeigne le 23. Iour de Feurier, 1631.

Signé,

L O V I S.

Et plus bas,

P H E L Y P P E A V X.

Et scellée d'un cachet en cire rouge.

Et à la superscription, A Monsieur de Frainuille, Conseiller en mon Conseil d'estat, & Premier President en ma Cour de Parlement de Rouen.

B

DE



## DE PAR LE ROY.

**N**OS AMERZ & feaulx, Comme nous croyons auoir subiect d'esperer que tant de trauaux que nous auons depuis quelques années continuellement suportez pour le bien de cét Estat, que Dieu à soubmis a nostre conduitte, seroient approuuez & secondez par tous ceux qui sont auprès de nous, Nous auons este bien estonnez lors qu'apres auoir abbattu la rebellion de Rochelle, & de toutes les Villes qui luy ad'heroient, Restably la Religion Catholique en toutes les Provinces de nostre Royaume, secouru par deux fois noz alliez en Italie, & r'emporté des aduantages qui nous mettent en estat de ne deuoir porter enuie a nos predecesseurs, Quelques diuisions domestiques qui ont esté meditées par de mauuis Espritz de quelques particuliers, pendant que nous estions du tout occupez aux grandes affaires dont on a veu le succes, Nous ont empesché de jouir de la tranquillité que nous deuions nous promettre avec raison; & de procurer dans icelle le soulagement que nous desirions à nos subietz, Reconnoissant ce mal, qui nous à esté d'aurant plus sensible qu'il nous prine pour le present du fruit de nos soings & de nos peins, qui n'ont autre fin que la descharge de nostre peuple que nous auons tousiours eu en l'Esprit comme le but de toutes nos actions, Nous n'auons rien oublié de tout ce qui nous à esté possible pour y apporter remede; Et par ce qu'on auoit aigry la Royne nostre tres-honorée Dame & Mere, contre nostre tres-cher & bien amé Cousin le Cardinall de Richelieu, Il ny a instance que nous n'ayons faicte, priere ny suplication que



que nous n'ayons employée, n'y consideration publique & particuliere que nous n'ayons mise en avant pour adoucir son Esprit; Nostre dict Cousin recognoissant ce qu'il luy doit par toutes sortes de considerations, à fait tout ce qu'il à peu por sa satisfaction, se soubmettant avec toute l'humilité possible & tous les respectz imaginables à telles loix quelle auroit agreable de luy prescrire; Ce que nous luy aurions offert plusieurs fois de nostre propre bouche, La reverence qu'il à pour elle, la mesme porté jusques à ce point, de nous supplier & presser diverses fois de trouver bon qu'il se retirast du manimēt de nos affaires; Ce que l'vtilité de ses services passez & l'interest de nostre auctorité ne nous à pas seulement permis de penser à luy accorder. Nous n'avons d'autre part rien obmis pour contenter l'Esprit de nostre tres-cher & tres-ame Frere le Duc d'Orleans, jusques à donner à ceux qui ont le principal pouvoir auprès de luy (selon son desir) plus de biens que l'estat de nos finances ne pouvoit porter, Et des honneurs au delà de ce qu'ils devoient raisonnablemēt se promettre; Mais tout cela n'a pas empesché qu'ils ne l'ayent fait sortir de la Cour, estimans qu'une personne de sa naissance estant esloignée de nous, au mesme temps que la Royne nostre dicte Dame & Mere y demeureroit, tēsmoignāt du mescontentement, Il seroit difficile que nous peussions quelque adresse qu'on y peust apporter conduire nos affaires aux bonnes fins que nous nous proposons pour la prosperité de ce Royaume, sa grandeur, & le bien de nos subjects, Veu principalement les affaires que nous avons encore au dehors. Pour ceste raison estant apres vne longue patience venu en ceste ville de Compiègne, a fin que la Royne, bien intentionnée de soy-mesme, esloignée par ce moyen beaucoup de mauvais Espritz, conspirast plus facilement avec nous, aux moyens justes & raisonnables pour arrester le cours des factions qui se formoyent en nostre Estat, Ce dont nous l'avons fait supplier par de nos principaux ministres, sans quelle ayt voulu y entendre. N O U S A V O N S en fin à nostre grand re-

gret esté contrainct de tenter vne remede plus puissant à ce mal, que nous auons jusques à present esprouné si rebelle aux plus benigns que nous y auons apportez, Et recongnoissant qu'aucuns des auteurs de ces divisions continuoient à les entretenir, Nous n'auons peu éuiter d'en esloigner quelques vns de nostre Cour, n'y mesme quoy qu'auéc vne indicible peine de nous separer pour quelque temps d'elle, pendant lequel son Esprit puisse s'adoucir & se remettre en estat de concourir avec la sincerité quelle à faict par le passé aux Conceilz que nous auons à prendre à l'aduenir pour garantir ce Royaume des maux qui le menacent, lors qu'il deuoit recueillir le fruit de nos labeurs : Nous esperons que la bonté de son naturel ramenera son esprit, & la réunira bien tost à nous : Nous le demandons à Dieu de tout nostre Cœur, & qu'il benisse les bonnes intentions que nous auons pour cét Estat, ainsi qu'il à faict par le passé.

Donné à Compiegne, le 23. jour de Feburier, 1631.

Signé,

L O V I S.

Et plus bas,

P H E L Y P E A V X.

Et seellé d'un cachet encire rouge.

Et à la superscription,

*Anos améz & feaulx Conseillers, les Gens tenans nostre  
Cour de Parlement de Rouen.*





## The French King his Letters, &c.

*Monsieur de Freinville :*

**W**E had well hoped, that after so great labours and paines which we have undergone for the good and quiet of this State, we should have received such fruit as we promised our selfe. But so it is, that being upon the point of enjoying these benefits, and ready to let our people feele the ease and comfort which wee have alwaies studied to procure them : Some factious enemies of the publike peace, having by their sleights estranged our Brother the Duke of Orleans from us, and consequently exasperated the spirit of the Queene our Mother against our Confin the Cardinall de Richelieu, in such sort that no considerations, either publike or private, notwithstanding all intreaties and supplications wee have used, could any whit move her. And well understanding how deeply she was prepossessed with ill counsels, we have thought it fit (to the end she may bee sequestred from such as cunningly might suggest them unto her) that she abide for a while in our Towne of Compiègne, untill such time as her spirit bee lenified, and so well settled, that she concur (with the sincerity which heretofore she hath used) to such Counsels as we shall undertake hereafter, for the good of our State. As you shall see more particularly by our Letters written to our Court of Parliament, vnto which referring our selfe, wee will adde nothing here further, but onely to will you that you impart this businesse to such of our Servants as you shall thinke fittest. And so we pray God have you in his keeping.

Written at Compeigne,  
Febr. 23. 1631.

Signed, LEWIS.

And underneath, PHELYPE AVX.

The Superscription,

To Monsieur Freinville, one of our Concellors of State, and Chiefe President in our Court of Parliament at Rouen.

B. 3.

To



## To the Court of Parliament, &c.

*By the King.*

**T**H Rustie and welbeloved: We supposed we had cause to hope that those many trauels, which for certaine yeeres together we have continually undergone, for the good of this State, which God hath committed to our charge, should have beene well lik'd and seconded by all them that are about us: Notwithstanding we marvaile much, that having brought downe the Rebellion of *Rochele*, and all other the Townes her adherents; re-established the Catholike Religion in all Provinces of our Realme, as also twice holpen our Allyes in *Italy*, and returned with such advantages as have put us in so good plight, that we need not envie any of our predecessors; That now certaine domesticall dissensions, plotted by the mischievous spirits of some particular men, whilst we were altogether busied in those important affaires whereof we have scene the successe; should hinder us from enjoying that tranquility, which with good reason we might expect, and from procuring thereby that good to our Subjects which we desire. Vnderstanding well this mischiefe, which is so much the more sensible unto us, in that for the present it deprives us of the fruit of all our care and paines, which have never any other ends but the ease of our people, which we have continually in our heart, as the principall scope of all our designes. Wee have forgot nothing which hath beene possible on our part to give remedy there-  
to.

to. And because they have exasperated the Queene our most honoured Lady and Mother, against our deare and well-beloved Cousin the Cardinall of *Richelieu*: There remains no intreaty which we have not made, nor prayer nor supplication which we have not used, nor any consideration publike nor private, which we have not set before her, to aswage her spirit: Our said Cousin likewise acknowledging his duty to her in all manner of respects, hath done whatever he could to satisfie her, submitting himselfe with all possible humility and all imaginable respects, to such Lawes as shee her selfe should be pleased to prescribe him; which we have likewise many times offered with our owne mouth: This reverence which he hath ever had towards her notwithstanding, she hath divers times prayed and pressed us, that wee would thinke it good to remove him from the manning of our affaires, which the utility of his past services, and the interest of our Authority would not so much as permit us to thinke of condescending unto. On the other side, wee have omitted nothing to give content to our most deare and well-beloved Brother the Duke of *Orleans*: insomuch that wee have granted unto them of principall ranke and place about him, (according to his owne desire) more meanes than the state of our Revenue could well beare: And of honours likewise, beyond that which with reason they could expect. Notwithstanding all these, they have perswaded him to leave the Court: Adjudging that a Personage of his birth and quality being departed from us, and at such time as the Queene our said Lady and Mother abode there not without testimony of discontent; it would be very hard for us (doe what we can) to bring our affaires to good issue, which wee propose for the prosperity and honour of this Kingdome, and the good of our Subjects; especially, considering the Designs which we have yet abroad. For which cause, after long patience, being arrived at this our Towne of *Compeigne*, to the end that the Queene (who of her selfe is well-disposed) being

being by this meanes sequestred from many bad spirits, may the better conour with us, by all just and reasonable meanes, to stop the courle of Factions which arise in our State: which thing we have often prayed her by our principall Servants: notwithstanding she would not hearken thereto. We have therefore, to our great grieffe, at last beene constrained to as-  
say a more powerfull remedy for this mischiefe, which wee have found hitherto so refractorie to the most gentle Cures we could apply. And understanding that certaine of the Authors of these divisions doe yet continue to cherish them, we could not chuse but sequester some of them from our Court, and to separate our selfe for a while, though with paine unspeakable, from the Queene our deare Mother, untill such time as her spirit be lenified, and she brought to concur, with such sincerity as she hath heretofore done, to those Designes which we are to undertake hereafter, for the security of this Kingdome from those mischiefs that threaten it now, at such time as it ought to reape the fruits of our labors: We hope that the goodnes of her nature will shortly reduce her spirit, and re-unite it unto us: Which wee beg of Almighty God with all our heart, and that hee will blesse the good intentions which we have for this State, as he hitherto hath done.

*Dated at Compeigne,*

*Signed LEWIS.*

*Februar. 23. 1631.*

*And underneath, P H E L I P P E A V X.*

*Superscribed,*

*To our trusty and wel-beloved Councillours, the members of our Court, of Parliament at Rouen.*

**FINIS.**





June, 21

Numb. 31. Feb. 10

# THE CONTINVATION

of our weekly Newes from Foreign parts.

*Containing amongst divers matters*

*Particulars following.*

Syn. 7-63. 327

## The preparation of the Duke of Saxony

and all the Protestant Princes, and their unanimous  
joyning with the King of Sweden for the recovery and  
preservation of their Liberties, against the unjust  
persecution of the Emperour.

## The great Preparation of the King of SWEDEN

for the performance of some great Designe about  
the River Elbe.

## The Emperours denunciation of grievous Pun-

ishment against the Citie *Newremberg* and all that  
shall partake with them, by reason they continue in  
the raising Forces contrary to the Emperours Com-  
mand, to which end the Emperor hath given charge to  
the D. of *Bavaria* to oppose them with all his power.

*Two thundering Proclamations of the Emperours, against all  
the Protestant Princes of the late Diet at Tyflich, and all those  
which joyn with them.*

The Malicious inhumane Cruelty offered to the Dead  
bodies of those which were Martyred at the taking of *Mün-  
denburgh*, and *Tillic*, causing of *Te Deum*, to be sung for his  
bloody massacring of the innocent Protestants.

*The late proceeding on both sides in the Low-Countries.*

LONDON.

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# THE CONTINUATION OF our Weekly Newes.

From Venice the 24. of May. 1631.



Concerning the Peace now, there is no farther question made, since there are no more forces leavied. And besides this, the Governour of *Mylon* hath faithfully promised within the space of one Moneth, to establish a Generall reformation.

The Messenger which is returned from his Imperial Maj. Certifie, that notwithstanding his Maj. did not well like and approve of the agreement made at *Cherasco*, concerning the *Switzers* at *Susa*, and *Auigliano*. Nevertheless, he is now willing to stand to, and ratifie the same: to the end, that *Peace* might subsist in Peace and tranquility, and all these broyles and distractions, may be allayed and have a quiet end. And furthermore, that remainder of those Spanish forces in *Italy*, may be brought together, and march toward the lower-Palatinate, there to be enquartered. For all the Forces out of those parts are departed, and are at this present employed, some of them against the King of *Sweden*, and the rest are marched into the *Netherlands*, and are employed against the States.

From Overlandt the 26. of May.

The troupes of Souldiers which late came out of *Italy*, remaine yet in full essence, and are daily strengthened and augmented. It seemes that whereas formerly, the resolution was to bring them down toward the *Donau*, the same now is altered; those Forces shall be employed against the League, contracted by the Protestant Princes and Peeres at *Leypsch*. Especially, for the defence of the smaller Townes, as *Memming* and the like. Which at this present are in great danger, and extreemly threatened, if so be they would not yeeld themselves to that League, and receive some of the Protestant forces, that then they shall presently be attached. Hereupon the Imperialists doe not onely expect the rest of their forces, but also certaine thousands more

of *Spanish* and *Italians* to ayd and assist them. Wherefore men in these parts are much troubled and perplexed, and take great care how to dispose of all their troupes, and where they shall become, and how they shall be billeted and enquartered. His Maj. the Emperour, hath forewarned us in these parts, not onely to provide for the enquartering of those *Spanish* and *Italian* Forces, which are to come, and are now upon the march, but also to find quarter for 25 000. other forces, which shall bee newly raised.

From Vlm the 25. of May.

The Imperiall Forces from *Italy* being 8000. strong are yet hereabouts, they enforme us that certaine thousands more *Spanish* Forces are shortly to follow them.

They intend to blocke up *Memmingen*, and will againe reduce the same under contribution, and bring it under the Emperours Jurisdiction. And for the ensuring of the same: they will lay in some Troupes for Garrison there. And doubtlesse as those of *Memmingen* speed, we must look for the same, and not to fare better than our neighbours. Wherefore we of this Citie, the better to defend & guard our selves, we have caused all the trees to be hewen downe, which stood before the *Helbergasse* of this Citie. The Duke of *Wittenbergh* with his forces, lyes upon the frontiers.

From Berlyn the 27. of May.

The foote Forces of the King of *Sweden* at this present are at *Pesedan*. And his *Cavallerie* is betweene the *Deffaw* Sconce, and *Pesedan*. It seemes as we by all circumstances can gather, and conjecture, that his Majesty intends not to enquarter long in these parts. But doe rather thinke that hee will undertake some siedge or other. For his Majesty to that end hath caused many boards and other necessities to be shipped. And forth of every Regiment he hath taken 400. horse, for to convey the Ordnance, munition, and other Sconce provision. The Lord Feeld-Marshal conducts an Army of 1000. men, which he doth dayly enforce and augment, and levies very strongly to that end. The Forces which were in *Pomerania*, are now on the march.

From Franfort Oder the 29. of May.

All things here (God be praised) are in good being, and great and vigilant care is taken for this Citie: great paines dayly

ly is taken about the fortifications of the same. Within this Weeke were brought into this Citie, so many horses of the Imperialists, as made up 5. Companies compleat. These horses were taken grazing neare unto great *Glogau*. The Queenes Majesty of *Sweden* sent hither lately two Camels richly Laden, to his Maj. with enformation, that God willing shee doth intend shortly to arrive at *Wolgast* or at *Svvaltzondt* her selfe in person. Yesterday here marched by 3. Regiments toward *Crossend* and farther into *Silesia*.

About *Stratyn* great forces are raised, and the King of *Sweden* causes an Army to be assembled, to assault the Imperialists which are at *Melchum*. There are dayly and houely expected 2000. men from *Colbergh* to march hither, and also 6000. from *Rugen*. When these shall be arrived, his Maj. resolves with violence vehemently to assault *Gripswolde*, and afterward to conduct an Army into *Mechelenbergh*.

*From Leypsch the 31. of May.*

The Prince Elector of *Saxony*, as also, the Marq. of *Brandenburgh*, with their Dukedomes & all their adherents, and Confederates, have yeelded and betaken themselves freely unto the defence & protection of his Maj. of *Sweden*. The passage of *Wirtenbergh* is now also granted unto his Maj. At this present here at *Leipscich* are Embassadors of the King of *England*, the King of *Sweden*, the Prince Elector of *Saxony*, and of the Marquis of *Brandenburgh*. And certaine it is that throughout the whole Dukedome of *Saxony*, the Drum beates, and forces levied openly for his Majestie of *Sweden*.

The Merchants here must contribute to his Princely Excellence of *Saxony*, 6000. and the rest of the Cittizens of *Leipscich*, 2000. Florins: and besides this sum, a generall contribution will be raised throughout the whole Dukedome.

*Magdenburgh* by the reason of the late miserable and hideous disaster happened there, is reduced to an heape of stones, being quite and utterly ruined. There are not left standing above 60. or 70. houses about the Walles, and here and there an house at the corner of a Street.

His Majestie of *Sweden*, causes a Ship-Bridge to be layd over the River of *Elbe*, at *Angermundt*.

*From Leypsie the first of June.*

Last Thursday the Prince Elector of Saxony, departed hence to *Torgau*, to muster the new levied forces there, which are certaine thousands strong, he will returne from thence hither againe. He hath more Patents to levie other forces, both horse and foote.

The report here is very strong, that the Generall *Tilly* hath sent a Legate to our Prince Elector: to acquaint him, that very shortly he doth intend to come himselfe in person, to conferre with his Princely Excellence; declaring farther, that he had obtained good meanes for the contracting of a Peace; which then he would propound unto him. And that he had full authoritie and Commission from his Emp. Maj. which *Tilly* hath consented unto.

Within *Wirtenbergh* at this present, are 1500. Souldiers, which were levied for the Duke of Saxony, In their Ensigne they bare this Motto.

*Though Gods Almighty hand,  
We doe defend our Land.*

In other Ensignes which belong to the Forces of the Protestant Princes is comprized this.

*Not without cause, doe We maintaine this Cause.*

The Generall *Tilly* causeth all the Ordnance (which he obtained in *Magdenburgh*) to be conveyed to *Gruingen*, and hath also given charge and strickt command to two or three hundred Boores or Countrymen, to cast all those Souldiers which were taken Prisoners in the sayd Citie *Magdenburgh*, with the Carcasses of the poore Massacred people, into the river *Elbe*. But his owne Souldiers which were slaine in that expedition, hee yeilded extraordinary honourable buriall. He hath caused the said Prisoners to be strictly examined, to know what is become of their treasure, and where they have hid the same. The Generall doth at this present strike a bridge over the Riuer *Elbe*, to march with an army against the King of Sweden.

The army of the King of Sweden is pitcht about *Brandenburgh*, *Ratenan*, *Nawen*, *Tremmen*, *Spandan*, & those quarters. The Duke of Saxony, the Marq. of *Brandenburgh*, and more of the Vnited and Confederate Princes, have given themselves under the Protection of his Majesty of Sweden, & have yeilded unto him the passage neare unto *Wirtenbergh*.

The

The report is very strong here, that the King of Sweden doth intend to revenge the intollerable usage of the Imperialists at *Magdenburgh*, he hath some notable exploit in hand, wherefore he hath newly layd a Bridge over the River *Elue*, neare unto *Angermunde*.

His Emp. Maj. hath denounced Banishment, and sorely threatned the Citie *Neurenbergh*, because they continue leavying off forces his Majesty therefore hath delivered the same Citie to the Duke of *Bavaria*, and strongly charged the said Duke to persecute those that are belonging unto *Neurenbergh* with fire and sword: as also all those that adhere unto them. But they regard not these threatnings, but doe proceed strongly with their raising of men. And not onely at *Neurenbergh*, but throughout the whole Jurisdictions of all the Protestant Princes.

His Majesty of *Sweden* hath arrested and stayed certaine Merchants at *Spandau*, who were journeying toward *Hamburg*, and required of them fifty thousand Ryxdollers, which they were constrained to pay, because they had in their company an Emperiall Commissarie, who had betaken himselfe into this Company, to be sheltered and so to passe for a Marchant, who otherwise in former time was run from his Majesty of *Swedens* service, unto the Emperour but now is in hold.

*From Magdenburgh the 28. of May.*

All the dead Carcasses are now almost conveyed out of this Citie, which have sorely pestered and annoyed us hitherto, and above 2500. Citizens, which were slaine in the fury and burnt, are cast into the River *Elue*. There were many of them so disfigured with the fire, that it was impossible any way to discern them who they were. Yesterday here was sung for Ioy of the taking of this Citie. *Te Deum Laudamus*, and the Ordinance of the Citie, three times discharged. The Generall *Tilly* is at this present here, and is lodged in the 6. Shop-houses with his Concomitants.

*From Brandenburg the first of June.*

The whole *March* even unto the river *Elue*, is now quite freed from the Imperialists. Yesterday Doctor *Stollman* arrived here, who was taken prisoner at the loosing of *Magdenburgh* with his Sonne. Hee escaped with his Sonne whilst the fire was so exceeding great in the Emperours Army neare  
unto

vnto *Magdenburgh*, but was constrained to swimme through the Riuer *Elbe*, but now is here with his Maiestie of *Sweden*. Into this Army come dayly some *Magdenburgers* or other which formerly were imprisoned but now are ransomed. Yesterday were attached the *Hamburger* goods which were brought from *Leypsch* betweene *Ferberlin* and *Spandow*. A certaine Commissarie of the Emperour named *Potau* thought to haue passed along currantly with their Marchandizes, but both he and they were stayd and brought to *Spandow*.

The *Hamb-rgers* for the releasing of their Commodities haue offered the Kings Maiestie 30000 *Ryxdollers*. At *W-rg* are arrived 5000 men which came out of *Sweden*, and more forces are thence expected dayly. Besides these, 15 000 men are also expected from *Muscovia*.

*From Franckfort-Order the 2. day.*

Yesterday were brought in hither 5. Companies of Horse, which our forces tooke from the Imperialists neare unto great *Glogau*, having defeated the Men. Hence are gone 3. Companies out of this Citie, as also diuers out of other Cities to relieue *Crossen*, which the Imperialists seeme to ayme at. Here in this Citie are still abundance of men and amongst the rest 800. sicke Soldiers. His Maiestie of *Sweden* hath shipt aboue 100. peeces of Ordnance at the *Hauk*. Somelicht peeces which may be drawne with one, and two horses. Hee intends doubtlesse some notable enterprise. For in his march he ioynes to euery Regiment 10. Peeces of Ordnance.

*From Illeuen, the 30. of May.*

The 12. of this Month, the Imperiall Army neare unto *Magdenburgh*, happened on fire in three severall places: which fire did much harme amongst them. But by their losse some fared the better. For Doctor *Stoltman* the Swedish Chancellor, escaped from his imprisonment who was imprisoned with the Bishop of *Halverstadt*. This Doctor, and his sonne, and two Gentlemen, Servants to the Marshall *Falckenburgh*, and one Captaine *Cresse*, escaped, and are safely arrived at *Brandenburgh*. There were 400 Children of tender yeares within *Magdenburgh*; kept two dayes long in the Cathedral Church, which missed their Parents and knew not what was become of them, these poore children in two dayes space, eat no victuals, insomuch that some of them were famished.

*From*

*The Imperiall Mandat or Decree published against the conclusi-  
on and resolution lately taken by the Protestant Electors, Princes  
and States, assembled at Leipfick.*

**F**erdinand, &c. To all and every our and the holy Em-  
pires Electors, Princes, spirituall and temporall Prelates,  
Earles, Barons, Lords, Knights, Marshalls, Captaines,  
Maiors, Bailiffs, Iudges, Counsellors, Citizens, Communal-  
ties, and to all and every our and the Empires Subjects: But  
more particularly to all Commanders, Colonels, Capitaines  
both of horse and foot, Ensignes, Lieutenants, and to all other  
Officers, and generally to all Soldiers both foot and horse, of  
what nation, dignity and condition soever, and in what ser-  
vice (out of our Armies) soever they are or may be, unto  
whom these our Patents and Commandements, or a true copy  
thereof (which we will have beleaved and obeyed as the Ori-  
ginal it selfe) shall appeare, We hereby doe signifie, Whereas by  
Letters dated the fourth of *April* last the Elector and Duke of  
*Saxen* hath given us notice of a conclusion made by the E-  
lectors, States, Counsellors, Ambassadors, Deputies, and  
Commissioners of such Protestants as were absent, lately as-  
sembled at *Leipfick*, the strangeness whereof hath much mo-  
ved and filled with displeasure our Imperiall heart, since that  
the said Electors, Princes and States have agreed and bound  
themselves, quite contrary to our admonitions sent before to  
the said electour of *Saxen*, under pretext of an order of Exe-  
cution of the Circles, to make a dangerous preparation of  
Warre; and, without any signification of their number and de-  
signes, make now already (as from divers parts we are adver-  
tised) in severall Circles, and particularly in our Imperiall Ci-  
ties great levies: And whereas it is easie to presume, that at  
this perillous constitution of the Empire, where the King of  
*Sweden* is entered as an enemy, and having already taken whole  
*Pomerany*, a part of the Mark of *Brandenburg*, and some places  
*Meckeburg*, will daily proceede, and incite other forraine  
forces to doe much: Where the rebellious Towne of *Mag-  
denburg* is not yet brought to obedience, and where many old  
dangers doe yet appeare; such a dangerous beginning and in-  
tent would tend to hinder (and as it were to bereave us of) all



meanes to maintaine the Warres, now so requisite for the defence and necessity of the holy Empire and States thereof; it would further and advantage the power of the enemies; cause yet a greater confusion, troubles and evils, and withall a farre greater mistrust and hatred amongst this Nation: Yea (unlesse it be with all speed withstood) it would bring into the whole *Roman* Empire of the *German* Nation (our deare Country) a new unquenchable fire whereby the same (which these 800 yeeres hath most sweetly flourished) would now at once bee consumed to ashes and wholly overthrowne. Therefore we knowing that our duty requires, that, as *Roman* Emperour we doe prevent all such threatening evils, and that such agreements and unions are not to be made nor suffered without the knowledge, consent and pleasure of the *Roman* Emperour, who we are, but that they are quite contrary unto the Laws, orders and constitutions of the Empire, and the dehortations and admonitions made by us being prohibited under great and grievous punishments, so that wee intend by no meanes to suffer the same. We doe hereby admonish, will and command you and every of you, and our expresse will, pleasure and commandement is, that you doe not give nor permit any place of *Rendez-vous* unto my troopes or souldiers, that are, may or might be levied on the behalfe of the said agreement and conclusion made at *Leipsick*; Neither grant any of them passage or passe whatsoever, but rather where any shall be met or found, that you bear, destroy, disperse and kill them, as you will answer the contrary at your perils of the punishment expressed in the constitutions of the Empire: And most earnestly we doe require and command you the Colonels, Lieutenants, Captaines, Ensignes, Commanders, and all other Officers both of horse and foot, and all soldiers of what name, condition and quality soever they are or may be, that already are received and entred, or shall yet enter into service of the said preparation and agreement made at *Leipsick*, against our knowledge, will and pleasure, and against our dehortations, and the Lawes and Rights of the Empire; and more particularly all those that in any way are subject unto us and the holy Empire upon paine and perils comprehended in the said Imperiall constitutions, and upon paine to lose all the priviledges, favours



favours, rights, lands, possessions, and also all rights of Companies, Cities and birth; And such others as are not subject to us nor the Empire, upon paine of death, when and wheresoever they shall be apprehended. Wee most earnestly and expressly command, to give over and forsake all such service, and in time to come never to returne or enter into the same without our knowledge and permission, under what pretext or colour soever they be required or may be induced: And that you make no excuse of your stay by reason of the oath you may or might be sworne and bound by, since the same in this constitution of time is without force; and we doe hereby and by vertue of our Imperiall power discharge and free you of: And if there should be found some amongst you the said Colonels, Captaines, Ensignes, and other Officers and common soldiers of horse or foot, that have entered into any service either at home in their owne Country, or abroad amongst the troopes of strangers, they and every of them, that in obedience to this our Imperiall commandement doe or shall returne from that their service unto our troopes, there to serve us and the Empire, and bring their attestations from our Officers, shall have a generall and speciall pardon, and be received againe into our Imperiall grace. And we will and command withall you the said Electors, Princes and States, lately thus arrived at *Leipsick*, not to charge or lay upon your vassals, tenants, inhabitants, burgers and subjects (in all and every your Countreys, Dominions, Cities, and also all Imperiall Townes and Dominions) any contribution, taxe or subsidy for and on the behalte of your said levies intended and made against our will and contrary to the constitutions of the Empire; Commanding withall, if any such imposition and contribution is or should be required, all you the vassals, tenants, burgers, inhabitants and subjects aforesaid. upon the like and afore mentioned paine and upon perill to lose all priviledges, rights, and freedoms above mentioned, not to pay or to deliver the said contribution, but rather to remaine constant and faithfull in those duties you owe to us, as *Roman* Emperour and Supreme head of the holy *Roman* Empire, and also to shew all favour and furtherance to him that bringeth this our Imperiall and expresse commandement, that the same may without any

let or molestation bee hung up and published, according to your duty and according to our resolution and gracious and constant intention, that we will not suffer you nor any of you, the Electors, Princes and all others, upon your obedience and duty you shall shew herein, to be troubled or grieved, either by us or others, against the peace of the Religion and Policy. And hereof you are not to faile, but dutifully to obey as you tender our pleasure, and will avoid the punishments and reall execution of the foresaid paine. And this is our expresse will and pleasure. Given at *Vienna* the fourteenth day of *May*, 1631.

*Extract of severall fresh Letters Written out of Germany.*

**T**He cruelty used by the Imperialists at the taking of *Magdenburg* (the like no History hath nor could ever make mention of) had indeed troubled many Protestants in *Germany*, especially the Elector of *Saxen* found himselfe much perplexed upon the newes thereof, when he likewise was much troubled and urged by an Imperiall Ambassiadour and many other Messengers and letters, both from the Emperour and other Catholike Electors and Princes. Howsoever seeing by the example of *Magdenburg* what he and others of his Profession and Religion have to looke for at their enemies hands and promises, and considering the Imperiall Mandates and Proclamations, published (like a thunder) against the conclusion lately taken by him and other Protestant Princes and States assembled at *Leipsick*; and hearing withall of the doubt and feare divers made of his constancie in the said resolution, he both gave order for the greater speed in the levying of his owne forces and sent also severall Messengers to other Protestant Princes, States and Imperiall Cities, with ample letters, whereby he doth not onely assure them of his constancie and proceeding in the performance of their resolution, But exhorteth them also, to make greater haste and to take more care than some of them did hitherto to prepare and defend themselves, representing the great necessity and danger, their enemies extraordinary arming, threatnings and executions would else bring them into. These letters

letters of his have very much rejoiced and strengthened all the good party, especially *Norimberg*, *Strasburg* and other good Townes, the most part whereof are already well provided and armed. But *Memming* lying some what aside and feeling already those Imperiall forces as came and yet daily come out of *Italy* (which amount to some six or seven thousand thereabouts) neere them, they feare (as being neerest to the danger) the execution might beginne at their Towne, howbeit they have as yet and doe still refuse any further contribution and admittance of an Imperiall Garrison, where formerly they were subject unto.

The Elector of *Saxen* hath laid 10. or 12. thousand men upon his frontiers and makes great preparation.

*Tilly* marches with an armie of 25000. men up into *Germany*, either into the Dukedome of *Wimar*, as some thinke, or else towards the Country of *Hessen* (as is most likely) there to defeat the forces of the Circle of the *Rhine*, who have there their *Reudevons*, and part whereof have lately defeated some of those Imperiall tsoops that *Tilly* had sent to hinder their said *Reudevons*.

The King of *Sweden* (having firmed a royall Campe, since the Elector of *Saxen* did not grant him for his surety and re-treate the Towne of *Wittenberg* to put his Garrison into, nor passage through his Country) expecteth more forces out of *Prussia* and from other parts; meane while he hath an armie in *Silesia* to which he hath sent some troopes for reinforcing and the better to oppose them all against the *Imperialists* that intend to besiege *Crossen*.

Some of his Caultrie met lately with five Companies of Crabates that came out of *Magdenburg* laden with very rich booty they made there, which five Companies were all defeated, and left all their riches (as if they had expressly fetched the same) unto the *Swedish* troopes.

The like good fortune befell lately to the Garrison of *Wissell*, who met with a convoy that carried much money towards the *Spanish* Camp, which convoy being also beaten left all the money behinde them in their enemies hands.

*From Arnhem the 11. of June.*

Our souldiers of *Wesell* and the neere adjoyning Garrisons 160 strong, have defeated a Convoy which was going from *Culin* to *Antwerp*, they were conducted by those of *Rhynerk* & *Orsoy*, & were set upon by our men neere about *Deuren*. In which exploit our soldiers obtained great booty 150000 Rix-dollers in specie, much Silke & other rich commodities, where with divers Carts were laden. The rest of the bootie besides the readie Coine doth amount to the summe of 250000 Rix-dollers, this bootie they brought into *Wesell* last Sunday in the vening and 60 or 70 serviceable horses, and 2 Ensignes. The Spanish soldiers fled all of them, onely the waggoners, and some other labouring men opposed our men, and killed 3 or 4 of them, but there was no meanes for them to prevaile.

The Governour, Chancellour, & Councell of the Province of *Geldria*, and the Earldome of *Zutphen* have prescribed a generall day of meeting, the 17 of June at *Nimwegen*, where the whole countrie is to appeare.

*The 12. of June from the Army of his Excellence the Prince of Orange.*

Whereas his Excell the Prince of *Orange*, had pitcht Armie at the side of the River *Ley* before the Citie *Bridges* the 3 of moneth, each one thought that his Excellence was of intention to approach & besiege the said Citie. But now it appears probably that his Excell. was not so minded, for he did not entrench himselfe there, but lay with his Army in the field onely. In the meane while certaine Committees were sent out of the said Citie in the name of the 4 parts of *Flanders*, to treat with his Excellēce concerning the contribution which was behind and had long time bene unpaid, insomuch that they gave securitie for entire payment of 10 yeares contribution. Whereupon his Excell. with his whole Army departed, and the verie same night tooke his resting place at *Maaldegom*, where we passed the 5 of June over the river *Lieve* towards *Walichem*, and from thence toward *Eckelo*, and *Caprick*, and the 7 of June returned backe with our whole armie at *Wateroliet*, where his Excell. instantly caused retrenchments to be cast up all along the *Holland Dike*, for the better ensuring of his armie, so that in

case

case the spanish forces (which as wee understood had continually followed us) had come upon us, then had we taken the said Dike for our defence.

The 8 of June the provision of his Excell. was embarked, and his horse troopes, being commanded presently, as soone as they should be landed to march toward *Bergen op Zoom*. Yesterday were all the Land-forces shipped, and all the waggons put aboard. The firelockes in the meane time stood in battle array, and held the watch untill all things were safely embarked. Thus with the whole traine of our armie wee marched from *Tjenedyk* to *Rammekens*, & so downwards, sayling many hundred shippes together, & so forsooke the *Flemish coasts*, which country in this our expedition wee have wholly brought under contribution untill the verie Citie *Geudt*. His Excellence in this expedition had a verie vigilant regard over his whole armie, and a speciall care that all things might be carried verie orderly, insomuch that hee caused many of his soldiers to be hanged for their mildemeanours and insolencies committed against the inhabitants of the Countrie: But the like care was not taken on the other side, for many of our soldiers which did straggle somewhat out of their limits had by them their Noses and Eares cut off: Three soldiers wives with a child of 8 yeares were taken by the *Flemish* and hanged.

The same day that we came to *Wateruliet*, the spanish that night arrived at *Caprick*, but did not shew themselves any neerer unto us. So that in this enterprize, wee have not met with our enemy to any purpose, and have found no resistance worthy of relation. Onely wee were informed that the enemy brought his whole armie together, therewith intending to cut off all passages from our armie, and hinder the victuals from comming to us. What shall follow hereafter in time we shall acquaint you.

*From Dort 13. of June.*

The armie of his Excellence the Prince of *Orange* is returned againe out of *Flaunders* into these parts. Before this Citie are many ships laden with Ordnance, Munition, provision, and all warlike necessaries. Most of the horsemen were landed at *Geertruydenbergh*, & presently halted thence to *Oosterhout*, *Gilsen* & other villages about *Breda*. The foot forces sayle all of them toward

toward the high & lower Swalve, and *Geertruydenbergh*, whether these also will land there, the time will manifest. In the meane while here and in divers other places many thousands of loaves are baked for the armie.

The countrie people in the countrie of *Hensden* and *Althina*, flye with all their goods and moveables from their countrey habitations into the Cities. Their Excellencies the States have prohibited preaching among the Catholickes in the Villages & Townes belonging to *S'herthogenbosch*, so that all the Churches are shut up continually.

Wee have intelligence from *Antwerpe* with the last letters, that in the beginning of *May* the fleet of 15 ships at *Lisbona* is set sayle, among these are 15 Gallions with 4000, some suppose they are gone toward *Calis Malina*, some themselves to the *Castilian* armado, others are of opinion that they are bound for *Cabo-verde*, there to expect the rest, and so to passe forward to *Brasill*.

His Majestie of *France* is at *S. Germani*, and the Queene Mother is arrived at *Paris* with her whole family or household: But his Majestie had rather that shee had remained at *Moulins*: Her guard is now lesse than it hath beene, neyther is shee so strongly warded as formerly. The kings brother is still at *Nancie*, The Lord President *Legneux* is much condemned, for not counselling his Majesties brother for the best in these differences, The king hath charged the Parliament to call *Marshall Marilack* in question, which might easily endanger his life, by reason that hee hath committed grosse faults in *Champaigne*, as also in *Italy*, in warlike affaires.

There goes a strong report, that new warres is verie like to ensue betweene the Pope, and the great Duke of *Moscovy*, concerning the succession in *Urbinaet*.

Notwithstanding the Commander *Pinsen* his ransom is readie, neverthelesse he is not yet at libertie. Count *Henry vanden Bergh* questioning one day with him, what he thought the Prince of *Orange* his enterprize might be, hee answered him merrily, His Excellence is wise enough to conceale that from me, knowing that I cannot keepe counsell. The said count *Henry* is yet at *Venlo* with 3 or 4 hundred Marriners, it is thought that he will attempt something or other.

